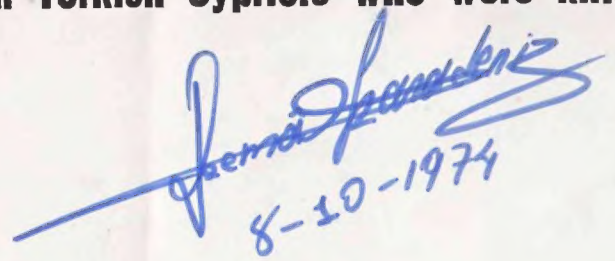
GENOCIDE IN 1974

To the memory of the innocent Turkish Cypriots who were killed by the Greeks



Ministry of Tourism and Information, General Directorate of Press and Publications

TÜRK TARİH KURUMU BASIMEVİ, ANKARA, 1974

GENOCIDE IN 1974

Towards the end of the Twentieth Century the whole world witnessed yet another example of armed Greeks in uniform exterminating innocent Turkish Cypriots, whose numbers have not yet been fully confirmed.

These crimes committed by the Greeks in **Atlılar**, **Muratağa** and other Turkish villages, were not the result of any sudden anger or hatred. The relentless extermination of innocent, defenceless Turks, one by one or en masse, has continued for many years. Surrounded by armed Greeks, the Turks of the island lived the life of prisoners under very difficult conditions. The Turkish Cypriots, whose freedom to work, freedom to travel - in short freedom to lead a human life - were denied, tried for years to endure this brutality with patience.

The Cyprus Treaties, the Cypriot Constitution and laws, which should have been documents honoured by humanity, were ignored and violated by the Greek Cypriot Administration which received close support from Greece in all its inhuman activities. Many of the crimes committed by the Greek Cypriots were carried out with weapons sent from Greece. After the Peace Operation of the Turkish Armed Forces, many of these weapons were captured. Furthermore, it was discovered that weapons allocated to Greece by NATO had been sent to the island by the Greek Junta for use in the extermination of the Turkish Community.

The mass crimes executed in **Atlılar** and **Muratağa** villages and crimes committed previously took place with the specific encouragement and plotting of the Greek Cypriot Administration. The Greek Cypriot Administration, using various unimaginably inhuman methods of suppression, wanted to terrorize the Turks into emigration. Those who could emigrate would have left the island, and those who could not would have faced planned extermination. New-born babies, women, and elderly people — all these defenceless and innocent Turks — were to be systematically massacred. Those who plotted and executed the bloody coup to bring Sampson to the Presidency had intensified their May 1974 preparations to exterminate the Turks. After the annihilation of the Turks, Enosis, the

great illusion of Greece, would be realized.

Turkey's peace operation to provide security of life and property for the Turkish Cypriots and the innocent Greeks living on the island did not permit the murderers to achieve their ends.

The photographs in this booklet are but a few examples of the genocide carried out by the Greeks against the innocent Turks. We leave it to our readers' discretion to determine who, as the Twentieth Century draws to a close, are nurturing barbarity and demonstrating it with various methods.

This book is published under the title **GENOCIDE IN 1974**. We wish this book to remain as the only one of its kind and we hope that we will not have to publish any new ones. However, we know that the Greeks have executed mass crimes in various regions of Cyprus and that they have been able, at least for the moment, to hide the ditches of butchery in their own regions from the eyes of the world. But it is also a known fact that no evil, no crime, can remain hidden.

THE PLANNERS OF THE MASSACRES

Under the agreements signed in 1960, the independent Republic of Cyprus, composed of the Turkish and the Greek Cypriot communities, was founded. Within the borders of this state there were two separate communities; the Turks and the Greeks. However, Archbishop Makarios, who became the President of the Republic of Cyprus, never acted in a way becoming a head of state.

Archbishop Makarios and his administration, violating all the agreements and laws, used all manner of illegal methods to make Cyprus a Greek state. It was Makarios who first committed crimes against humanity on Cyprus and continued with them until Sampson's coup was carried out.

Archbishop Makarios and his right-hand man, the Minister of the Interior, Yorgadjis, were the planners of the suppression and extermination of the Turks. From 1963 onwards, it was Archbishop Makarios and Interior Minister Yorgadjis who personally directed some of the armed attacks against the Turks on Cyprus. Makarios used to shake the hands of and congratulate the criminals who killed innocent, defenceless Turks.

BEFORE 1974 BLOODY CHRISTMAS

The massacre of innocent Turks on Cyprus by the Greeks is not new. These crimes were not just carried out in August, 1974 in the villages of **Atlılar** and **Muratağa**. Those interested in events on Cyprus will remember similar crimes committed by armed Greeks in uniform in previous years. Let us leave the crimes of previous years. But how can one ever forget a BLOODY CHRISTMAS?

On December 21, 1963, the Greeks savagely attacked innocent and defenceless Turks living in Nicosia. While these uniformed criminals were busy killing the Turks in Nicosia, they were repeating the same crimes in many isolated Turkish towns and villages all over the island. In the course of the December 1963 attack by the Greeks, the most shameful crime for humanity occurred in the Kumsal district of Nicosia. Here, the Greeks shot down with automatic weapons any Turkish man, woman or child appearing before them, and entered the house of Major Dr. Nihat İlhan. Mrs. Mürüvvet İlhan and her three children had hidden in the bathroom out of fear. Breaking down the bathroom door, the armed Greeks rained bullets on Mrs. İlhan and her three children. Dying with their mother, Kutsi was seven years old, Murat was four and Hakan was only six months.

1 THE ATLILAR MASSACRE

The ditch near the Turkish Cypriot village of Atlılar, where 57 Turks were slaughtered and buried, in the process of being opened. In this death ditch, besides men, there were women, children and even babies.

Atlılar is a small and humble Turkish Cypriot village near Famagusta. In this village **57** innocent Turks have been slaughtered.

The armed Greek murderers, who for years found special satisfaction in attacking innocent and defenceless Turks, have committed their latest collective crime in **Atlılar**. The crime was discovered on Monday, August 19, 1974.

Only three people survived the Atlılar massacre : Ali Hüseyin, a shepherd, and an old blind man and his wife. The shepherd, Ali Hüseyin, had seen and heard everything from his hiding place.

When the Second Peace Operation of the Turkish Armed Forces began on August 14, an armed gang, which included uniformed Greek officers and soldiers, arrived at the Turkish village of Atlılar early in the morning. As soon

as the Greeks came, the savagery started. The armed murderers, searching every single house in the village and breaking down doors, rounded up every single person, old or young, woman or child. The murderers tied their victims' hands behind their backs, and taking them out of the village chose the place for their crime.

Ali Hüseyin, the village shepherd, had succeeded in running away and hiding. The shepherd heard the sound of shooting immediately after the Turks were taken out of the village, and the sound of shooting continued for some time. The murderers were slaughtering their victims with automatic weapons. In this act of genocide **57** Turks were killed. Among them were children who who had not yet learned to walk. The old blind man and his wife were saved by chance. These two old people lived the most bitter moments of their lives as they heard the sound of weapon fire and the terrible cries of the victims.

After completing this act of genocide, the murderers dug a huge ditch and buried the dead there, and closed it by bulldozering earth over it. In this way they hoped to hide their crime from the eyes of humanity.

After the Turkish towns and villages were saved by the Turkish Peace Forces, Turkish soldiers arriving at Atlılar found a deserted village. The village animals, which by chance had not been killed, were wandering around, furniture was scattered here and there in the houses, giving the impression that some dreadful catastrophe had taken place.

Learning of the arrival of the Turkish Forces, the shepherd and the old couple informed the Turkish officers of the great massacre. In the course of the excavation that was carried out at the scene of the massacre, with journalists and members of the U.N. Peace Keeping Force as eye witnesses, the monstrous crime was exposed.

The corpses were beyond recognition. The bulldozer, running over the victims, had dismembered their bodies; arms and heads were torn off and the people had become a heap of bone and flesh. This was neither the first nor the last crime to be committed by the Greeks on Cyprus.

In days to come other ditches in other villages would be found, and the crimes, a shame to all humanity, would be placed before the eyes of the world.

A major and doctor in the Turkish Peace Forces tries to comfort a woman, who by chance escaped the massacre at Atlılar but who has lost all her friends and relatives after they were massacred by the Greeks.

The corpses were removed in a dismembered state from the death ditch at Atlılar village. The corpses were reduced to this state by the bulldozer the Greek criminals used to close the ditch where the Turks they had killed were buried.

Financial Times: "The villagers have been murdered."

Another scene from the death ditch at Atlılar. The scene is so dreadful as to prevent anyone from looking.

Only three people escaped the massacre at Atlılar village; an old blind villager and his wife and the village shepherd, Ali Hüseyin. Under the sound of weapon fire and the terrible screams of the victims, the blind couple lived the must agonized moments of their lives.

As the death ditch in Atlılar was being opened, the journalists on Cyprus came to the scene of the crime. The representatives of world public opinion, through their lenses, were witnesses to the ghastly aftermath left by the Greeks' crime.

UPI : "Every hour new ditches and numerous corpses are being discovered; it is very difficult to endure the job."

2 THE MURATAĞA AND SANDALLI MASSACRES

The tragedy of the village of Atlılar was neither the first nor the last crime of the Greeks.

After Atlılar, another death ditch was found near the village of **Muratağa** in the vicinity of Famagusta. In Atlılar **57** people were killed. In Muratağa, **100** innocent Turks were the target of Greek weapons. Among these also there were new-born babies, women and elderly people.

The method of mass extermination used by the Greeks was the same. On the morning of August 14, armed Greeks arrived at the **Muratağa** village and started rounding up all the villagers. Greeks in uniform and carrying automatic weapons searched every single house in the village. The Turks, with hands tied behind their backs, were rounded up in a square. The answer given by the Greeks to the Turks who asked, "Where are you taking us?" was as follows : "We are taking you from here. Do not take your belongings, because you won't need them...."

The Greek murderers could not hide their pre-meditated crime in this village from the eyes of the world. Here, too, were witnesses. One of these was a 65-year-old imam (Moslem priest) and teacher, Hasan Nihat Mustafa. When the crime was revealed on September 1, two weeks after the massacre at the death ditch, Hasan Nihat Mustafa told of what he had seen :

"We awoke at dawn. We were following events from the radio news. When the village's shepherd came to take the flock, I prevented him. 'Go', I said; and he went. A short while later the sound of shots came from the asphalt road 50 meters away. I told my children and my brother's family, who lived opposite us, to hide. My son and daughter got into a big storage place like a jar. Their mother hid herself beside them in the fireplace. I ran to the hay. I hid by covering myself with the hay. My brother Kemal and his wife went into a cave-like hole near their house.

"After a while the Greeks came. They called me by name. We didn't trust them, so we did not come out of our hiding places. We waited where we were, hungry and thirsty and filled with fear. For days we didn't go

The village of Muratağa, near Famagusta, was a small and simple village in which quiet and innocent people lived. In the second half of the 20th century it was in this village that savage crimes were committed, leaving a black blot on the face of humanity. The Greeks, by executing these crimes, were not just killing innocent, defenceless Turkish Cypriots, but were at the same time committing a great crime against humanity. They were conforming to the most repugnant barbarism.

out. Eventually my son went outside for a moment and saw a Turkish Peace Forces' jeep. When he gave us the news, we ran in joy.... Only our two families were saved."

On September 1, the full agony and horror of the death ditch of the Muratağa massacre was opened before peoples' eyes. The Greeks carried out the same butchery in **Sandallı** village as they had in Muratağa. The Turks of this village were rounded up, brought to Muratağa, massacred, thrown into the ditch opened by a bulldozer and then covered over by the bulldozer. It was possible to confirm that there were the bodies of **100** Turks — men, women and children — in the death ditch. Just as in Atlılar Village no corpse came out whole from the mass grave. The bodies were dismembered; arms, legs, heads were all mixed up.

Journalists and members of the U.N. Peace Force were witnesses when the death ditch at Muratağa village was opened. When the corpses of many children were removed from the ditch, this added to the sorrow of those who witnessed the scene. The imam and teacher of Muratağa village, Hasan Nihat Mustafa, said this to newsmen :

"I was the village teacher. But now there is no need for a school in the village. Because there are no children..... they are all dead."

One of the Turkish Cypriots' houses in Muratağa village... Perhaps the people here were poor but they had known some happy times. For the last fourteen years, however, these people went to sleep with fear and woke up with fear on their own land. The Greeks had attacked these houses before. In this house now, and in others, people live no more.

What was the guilt of these innocent people?

The corpses removed from the mass grave were unrecognizable. In fact there were no complete corpses, just dismembered parts of human bodies. This is beyond savagery.

BBC Television: "You will see some terrifying photographs."

Evening Standard: "The news of massacres casts a shadow on Klerides's lectures on humanity."

A woman beside the mass grave who, by a miracle, escaped the Muratagā massacre. In this death ditch there are the relatives and neighbours of this woman.

Swedish Television : "Those who cannot control their nerves should not watch this film."

A witness to the event, the 65-year-old teacher, Hasan Nihat Mustafa, cries: "There are my school children here, my relatives, my friends."

Havva and Aliye Süleyman – these two sisters, 8 and 9 years old, were put before a Greek firing squad with their parents.

"The children in the mass grave in the Savaş village."
The Sun (Leslie Hinton)

A scene which should agonize all people and provoke them to thought. This is what emerged from under the ground a bulldozer had closed over.

The mass grave at Muratağa village and the onlookers. All people should be ashamed of what the Greeks have done, and all people, wherever they are, should endeavour to prevent such inhuman acts from occurring again.

The place the Greeks chose for the slaughtering of the Turkish villagers of Muratağa was a rubbish dump near the village. The bulldozers excavated this death ditch out of the rubbish dump for their Turkish victims. When the ditch was opened, the corpses and the rubbish were all mixed up.

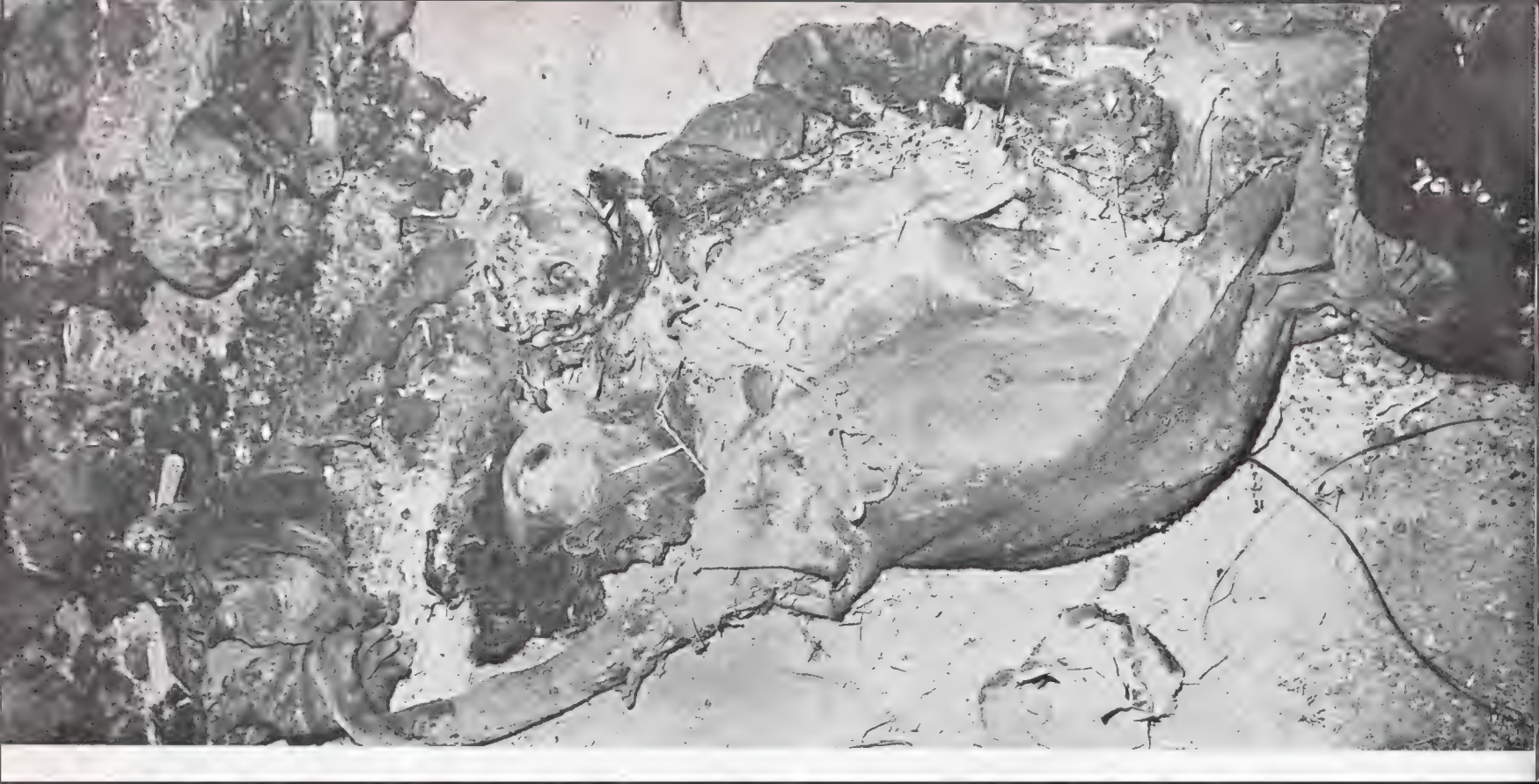
As in all villages, the inhabitants of Muratağa village tilled the soil, raised livestock, sat in the shade of the trees, watched while their children grew up and simply dreamed. This nameless corpse was one of these people until the Greeks attacked the village.

Voice of Germany : "The corpses discovered in the Turkish village of Muratağa reveal the biggest crime committed in Cyprus this summer."

They were two brothers and one sister. The three children of Rüstem Hasan from the Turkish village of Muratağa were among other children killed by the Greeks. Their bodies were found embracing each other.

Associated Press – David Lancashire : "This is one of the greatest atrocities committed against the civilians on Cyprus since the war has ended."

Die Zeit : "The massacres of Turks in Paphos and Famagusta are the proof of how justified the Turks are with their second intervention"



This corpse belongs to a Turkish woman. . . She was killed by a shot through the head. Yet she is not just one person who has been killed. Hundreds of Turks were killed in the same manner by the Greeks.

After the massacre of Muratağa village was discovered, the mass of dismembered corpses was a great source of agony for the Turkish soldiers.

The discovery of the Muratağa massacre, publicized the bitter reality of this brutal atrocity. Each piece of a human body was more horrifying and more agonizing than the next.

This man is a Turkish Cypriot, and here all those dear to him were massacred. "I don't know what to do. I haven't even got the strength to pray" he says.

The remains of those massacred in the Muratağa village: the mangled remnants of human bodies in the death ditch and parts of a murdered baby's pram.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST, ADEM YAVUZ

Among the innumerable crimes committed by the Greeks on Cyprus is the murder of a Turkish journalist. The shooting of 29-year-old Adem Yavuz was a brutal and monstrous act.

Adem Yavuz had gone to Cyprus as a war correspondent with a group of his colleagues. On Wednesday, 14 August, 1974 Adem Yavuz and his friends set out for Nicosia by car from the Turkish-held zone. As they approached the Turkish sector of Nicosia, the Greeks rained bullets on the car carrying the journalists. Even after the correspondents had identified themselves, the firing continued. The driver died, a journalist was wounded and Adem Yavuz received light wounds.

The Greeks captured the Turkish journalists; some of whom were wounded, and took them to their own sector. Adem Yavuz was among these. The journalists were put in a car in the Greek sector of Nicosia to be taken to another district, possibly Limassol. As the Turkish journalists were entering the car, however, the Greek soldiers armed with automatic weapons showered them with bullets, many of which entered Adem Yavuz's body. The Greeks, realizing the negative reaction of world public opinion to this act against a journalist, took Adem Yavuz to a hospital. The abdominal area of the young journalist was torn apart.

Yavuz remained in the hospital for several days but did not receive the required medical attention. As a result of the intensive representations of the Turkish Government, Adem Yavuz was finally flown to Adana, Turkey for treatment. But it was too late to save him. The 29-year-old journalist died on 26 August.

What Adem Yavuz was confronted with was beyond barbarity; it was insanity.

The incident was vehemently denounced in all civilized countries. The International Press Institute (IPI) issued a statement labelling the shooting of Adem Yavuz a barbaric act.

The statement of the International Press Institute is as follows :

"During the fighting in Cyprus, two journalists were killed and ten were wounded. These are the heaviest

casualties suffered by the Press since the war in South-East Asia. The International Press Institute notes with regret that its efforts over the past years to reach an agreement on a system concerning the protection of journalists on dangerous missions have, as yet, yielded no results.

"The death of the Turkish journalist, Adem Yavuz, is a tragic reflection of the consequences of the lack of such an agreement; since the evidence clearly shows that he was wounded by bullets fired into him after he was captured by the Greek Cypriot forces. The International Press Institute condemns this barbaric act. On 26 August, the IPI applied to the acting-President of Cyprus, Glafkos Klerides, requesting an official statement describing the circumstances in which this journalist was wounded. However, there has been no response to those representations. The IPI regrets this attitude of the Greek authorities which causes adverse comments."

Adem Yavuz, a Turkish journalist, lies dying in a hospital in Adana, Turkey. He was captured by the Greeks while covering Cyprus and later shot in the abdomen by Greeks armed with automatic weapons.

EXAMPLES OF GREEK ATROCITIES ON CYPRUS

20/21 July, 1974 : Heavily armed Greek soldiers and the Greek National Guard attacked the Turkish sector of Nicosia and various other Turkish regions.

21 July, 1974 : In Paphos, the Greek National Guard are holding Turks as hostages. Many Turkish villages are being destroyed under mortar fire.

22 July, 1974 : The Greeks have opened mortar fire on the women and children of the ten Turkish villages in the Gönendere region. It has been confirmed that the Greeks have massacred civilian Turkish Cypriots in various regions. The Greeks have shelled the Turkish sectors of Famagusta.

22 July, 1974 : The Greeks, who understand military duty as the killing of innocent civilians, are not only killing Turks without regard to whether they are women or children, but are also killing the Greek supporters of Makarios.

23 July, 1974 : The United Press International reports the words of a witness : "The Greek soldiers opened fire any time and everywhere. I entered a house. The Greeks were raping a Turkish woman. I closed my eyes and ran away."

23 July, 1974 : The United Press International reports : "A huge crowd was gathered in the courtyard of the Limassol prison, and many children were crying. A little Turkish girl was crying in the arms of her mother. A Greek soldier shouted at the mother, "If you don't make her stop, we'll kill her." The mother pleaded that there was nothing she could do; but the soldier shot the child". An eye witness continued: "The Greeks have shot many women and children in Limassol. I saw the dead bodies of **20** children on the streets; the wounded ones were crying. The Greek soldiers waited like vultures to enter the homes and kill the women."

23 July, 1974 : A young girl, Kezban Derviş, a Turkish Cypriot with

British citizenship who lives in London, reports the following : "I went to Cyprus to visit my uncle. The Greeks who raided our house on Friday killed my uncle, aunt and his whole family. The Greek soldiers entered another house and killed another Turkish woman."

23 July, 1974 : An incident witnessed by Mrs. James Ross : "I saw the Greek National Guard gather the Turkish hostages in a square and kill them with machine gun fire. The majority of those who were killed were women, children and elderly people."

23 July, 1974: From the *Washington Post:* "In a Greek raid on a small Turkish village near Limassol, **36** people out of a population of 200 were killed. The Greeks said that they had been given orders to kill the inhabitants of the Turkish villages before the Turkish Forces arrived."

23 July, 1974 : *Radio Belgrade* reports : "The Turks' humanitarian attitude on Cyprus is meeting a treacherous response from the Greeks. The Greeks open fire on civilians, especially in those regions where the foreigners are. By using hospitals and hotels as military headquarters, they wish to provoke the Turks and humiliate them in the eyes of world public opinion."

24 July, 1974 : The *Hürriyet* newspaper reports : "The Greek murderers, who are continuing with their bloodthirsty crimes despite the cease-fire, raped a Turkish girl last night after killing her parents in Nicosia. An English tourist says : "The Greeks killed the parents of a small girl in Famagusta. They pulled away the little girl in front of everybody's eyes. Later the police brought Kezban Derviş back. She was in a miserable state; she had been raped." A group of Greek soldiers have killed a 6-month-old baby just for crying, while they held the family at gunpoint.

24/25 July, 1974 : All the evacuated Turkish villages are being plundered by the Greeks. Those Turks who cannot escape are being killed.

26 July, 1974 : *Die Welt* reports that the Greeks are raiding the Turkish villages in the Limassol region. The paper calls the massacres executed by the Greeks "inhuman".

26 July, 1974 : The *Voice of America:* "**1750** Turkish Cypriots, captured by Greek Cypriot units since last Saturday, are being held in the Limassol Stadium. The *New York Times* reports that the Turkish Cypriot hostages are living under extremely difficult conditions in the scorching month of July."

27 July, 1974 : *Anatolian News Agency:* "A captured diary belonging to a Greek officer records that not a single Turk will be left on the island and those who resist will be killed."

27 July, 1974 : The words of the Turkish General, Sabri Demirağ, as reported in *Tercüman:* "The Greeks are executing incomprehensible acts. Yesterday they captured a few Turkish Cypriot fighters. They

cut off their ears and noses, and then riddled them with bullets."

27/28 July, 1974: The reports of Turkish journalists : The villages of Serdarlı, Gönendere, Yeniceköy, Kurumanastır, Görneç, Kalavaç and Beyköy, where the Turkish Cypriots are living, have been under intense attack by the Greek National Guard. During these attacks **70** Turks were killed.

.....

Turkish Cypriot fighters who surrender to the Greeks are being savagely tortured and then killed.

28 July, 1974 : From the reports of Turkish and foreign war correspondents on Cyprus :

"All Turks who can fight and who live in Turkish villages and towns within the Greek regions are being rounded up by the Greeks and taken to unknown destinations in trucks. News of massacres are being received from several places"

28 July, 1974 : An official report to the Turkish Cypriot administration :

"In the Turkish village of Ergazi a Turkish woman has been executed in front of everybody's eyes. The Turkish villages are in ruins".

28 July, 1974 : The *Turkish News Agency* reports: "The soldiers of the Greek National Guard, after cutting off the hands of four Turkish Cypriot fighters they had captured, burned them alive by placing dried leaves under them. The corpses of these four Turkish Cypriot fighters were found in this burnt state".

29 July, 1974 : Mr. Ziya Rızkı, the Turkish M.P. for Limassol, says: "The Greeks are burning the villages evacuated by the Turks. They plunder the homes and steal the animals. We are staying at Happy Valley, one of the British bases. Another 600 who were able to escape from the Turkish villages in the Limassol region, are also here. There are no tents in the camp."

30 July, 1974 : The *Washington Post* reports: "In **Alaminos** village near Larnaca **14** Turks between the ages of 25 and 53 have been killed and buried in the earth by a bulldozer."

30 July, 1974 : The *Voice of Germany* reports an interview given by a German tourist, Mrs. Ingrid Hebil, to a newspaper : "The human mind cannot comprehend the Greeks' butchery. In the villages around the Famagusta region the Greek National Guard have displayed unsurpassed examples of savagery. Entering Turkish homes, they ruthlessly rained bullets on women and children. They cut the throats of many Turks. Rounding up Turkish women, they raped them all. The defenceless Turkish women and young girls frantically tried to run away. These horrifying attacks are still continuing in Famagusta and its environs. In a Turkish village the Greeks rounded up Turkish men, women and children in a sports field and made them dig their own graves. Then they executed them all and dumped them in their graves. According to my estimate there were **100** such victims."

30 July, 1974 : A report received by the Turkish Cypriot administration :

"The Turks in Limassol, who have been rounded up in a stadium surrounded by barbed wire, are being held at gunpoint and tortured. The daily food of these Turks, among whom are fifteen and sixteen year olds, consists of a quarter of a tomato, six olives and a thin slice of bread. Turkish women and children, left at home, are being attacked every minute and are starving."

30 July, 1974 : From reports of war correspondents : Turkish doctors in the Greek regions are not permitted to attend the wounded Turks. The Turks who are held as hostages in Tatlısu village are being killed one by one.

31 July, 1974 : *Die Welt* correspondent Friedrich Meichsner reports :
"The Greek driver, who took me from the Turkish sector of Nicosia to the Greek sector, said that his two sons had been killed by the Greeks who carried out the July 15 coup. The driver, while cursing the Greeks, said nothing against the Turks."

4/5 August, 1974 : Dr. Ayhan Halit of Limassol reports : "At night the Greeks loot the Turkish stores. They enter Turkish homes and carry out unimaginable crimes. Property and vehicles, stolen from the Turks in Limassol, are being loaded on the Greek ship "Lindos" in the harbour."

6 August, 1974 : Greek savagery also continues in Larnaca. The crops in the Turkish villages are being plundered. Signs carrying Turkish street names in Larnaca are being taken down. The Turkish War Heroes' Monument has also been destroyed.

7 August, 1974 : Reports from war correspondents : Four Greek soldiers arriving at the Turkish village of Finike raped two Turkish women. Turkish youths, from the Turkish villages near the Greek village of Trikoma, are being rounded up and taken to this Greek village.

13 August, 1974 : From reports of war correspondents : A ditch has been discovered in the **Alaminos** village of Larnaca where Turks have been massacred. A Turkish couple, Mr. and Mrs. Arif, lived in this village. Mr. Arif was shot by the Greeks and thrown into a ditch by the side of his house. The Greeks do not permit the dead to be buried. Crows peck at the corpse. The Turkish imam of the village, Mustafa, was also killed and his body thrown under the peach trees.

13 August, 1974 : Report of the Turkish military authorities :
In a document found on a Greek prisoner of war the following command was given : "Kill the Turks you capture immediately."

19 August, 1974 : Attacking the American Embassy, the Greeks killed the American Ambassador.

19 August, 1974 : As they left Lefke, the Greeks took **150** Turks to an unknown destination.

19 August, 1974 : From the reports of the U.N. Peace Keeping Force : Among the Turks killed by the Greeks there is 3-year-old Rahmi Salih. The child's body was riddled with about 30 or 40 bullets. In Paphos, **29** Turkish men and Turkish policemen, whose numbers could not be confirmed, were taken to the Yeroskiodos Camp by the Greek forces.

19 August, 1974 : In Limassol the Greeks are holding many groups of Turkish Cypriots they have rounded up from Turkish villages. The war correspondents have learned that **7** Turks have been executed in the village of **Aydınlı,** near Paphos. This Turkish village has been thoroughly plundered.

19 August, 1974 : In an incident at the village of **Doğancılar.** the Greeks killed **6** Turks. The corpses of two of them were sliced up with a butcher's knife and hidden under cow dung.

FOR PEACE...

The intervention of the Turkish Armed Forces on Cyprus is the carrying out of a decision taken after a long period of patience.

Turkey has not sent her soldiers to Cyprus to gain territory or annex the island. The Turkish Armed Forces have landed on Cyprus as the "Cyprus Peace Forces". Peace is what the Turkish soldiers have fought for on Cyprus. The aim of this war was to make this beautiful Mediterranean island a place of peace and brotherhood. The way to achieve this is through the creation of security for life and property for the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities on the island, and the attainment of a solution which will enable this. This solution can only be achieved by the founding of a federation on a geographical basis. Only then will peaceful and happy years begin for the Turkish and Greek communities of the independent State of Cyprus.

It is for you to decide...
None of these people is living now